

STAT

6 March 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Status of HR 3614, the Home to Work Bill

1. HR 3614, the so-called Home to Work Bill, passed the House by voice vote on 4 March 1986.

2. On the same day Senator Durenberger put a hold on it because he feels that it will impact on Agency operations and may conflict with the Director's authority under Section 8 of the CIA Act.

3. OCA and OGC representatives have met with OMB officials to present our views. They learned that OMB is anxious to move the bill through the Senate.

4. Rapid movement through the Senate via the Consent Calendar will be difficult because many other agencies are also affected by the bill and are working to change it. We have worked with the staff of the SSCI to give them amendments that will be more acceptable to us. We are giving this priority attention.

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Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. (Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3168 is a bill to reauthorize the consolidated Federal funds report (CFFR) through 1990.

The CFFR was created in 1982 with the passage and signing of Public Law 97-326. This report replaced the geographic distribution of Federal funds report which had been found to be flawed and was therefore discontinued by the Office of Management and Budget.

In the past 3 years, the CFFR has come to be the best and most comprehensive source of information about where the Federal Government spends its money. Each year this report tells us by State, county, and subcounty unit where the Federal Government is purchasing goods and services, paying wages, and funding various programs. In addition to being a widely used source of information, the CFFR has also been found to be a valuable management tool by the Office of Management and Budget.

If ever there was a time when more and better information about Federal spending was needed, it is now. With an annual deficit in the hundreds of billions of dollars and the total national debt close to \$2 trillion, we must have accurate and reliable information on where our money is being spent. While data on geographic spending is only one type of information helpful to making budgetary plans and decisions, it is indeed valuable and should be available. H.R. 3168 will see that this is the case.

I urge Members to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3168. This is a noncontroversial bill which was reported by voice vote by the Government Operations Committee.

The consolidated Federal funds report is the most comprehensive source of information about where the Federal Government spends its money. Representatives of the Office of Management and Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the House Administration Committee all testified before our committee that this report is highly useful to managers of Federal, State, and local governments, as well as the public.

OMB and its agent, the Census Bureau, have done an excellent and efficient job of compiling the report, and the other agencies have been responsive in sharing data with them.

The bill before us extends the authorization for the report for 5 years, something which I think is well merited, and which is supported by the administration.

I urge the Members to join me in giving support to this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3168, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TO RESTRICT THE USE OF GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3614) to restrict the use of Government vehicles for transportation of officers and employees of the Federal Government between their residences and places of employment, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3614

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1344 of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:*

*"§ 1344. Passenger carrier use*

*"(a) Funds available to an executive agency, by appropriation or otherwise, may be expended by the executive agency for the maintenance, operation, or repair of any passenger carrier only to the extent that such carrier is used to provide transportation for official purposes. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, transporting any individual other than those listed in subsections (b) and (c) between such individual's residence and such individual's place of employment is not transportation for an official purpose.*

*"(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), transportation between the residence of an officer or employee and various locations that is required for the performance of field work is transportation for an official purpose, when approved in writing by the head of the agency.*

*"(b) A passenger carrier may be used to transport between residence and place of employment the following officers and employees of executive agencies:*

*"(1)(A) the President and the Vice President;*

*"(B) no more than 6 officers or employees in the Executive Office of the President, as designated by the President;*

*"(C) no more than 10 additional officers or employees of executive agencies, as designated by the President;*

*"(2)(A) officers compensated at Level I of the Executive Schedule pursuant to section 5312 of title 5, United States Code; and*

*"(B) a single principal deputy to an officer described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, when a determination is made by such officer that such transportation is appropriate;*

*"(3) principal diplomatic and consular officials abroad, and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations;*

*"(4) the Deputy Secretary of Defense and Under Secretaries of Defense, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard;*

*"(5) the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;*

*"(6) the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;*

*"(7) an officer or employee with regard to whom the head of an executive agency makes a determination, which shall be effective for no longer than 15 calendar days, that highly unusual circumstances present a clear and present danger, that an emergency exists, or that other similarly compelling operational considerations make such transportation essential to the conduct of official business.*

*"(c) A passenger carrier may be used to transport between residence and place of employment any person for whom protection is specifically authorized pursuant to section 3056(a) of title 16, United States Code or for whom transportation is authorized pursuant to section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706).*

*"(d)(1) Any determination made under paragraph (7) of subsection (b) shall be in writing and shall include the name and title of the officer or employee affected, the reason for such determination, and the duration of the authorization for such officer or employee to use a passenger carrier for transportation between residence and place of employment.*

*"(2) If a clear and present danger, an emergency, or a similarly compelling consideration described in subsection (b)(7) extends or may extend for a period in excess of 15 calendar days, the head of the executive agency shall determine whether authorization under subsection (b)(7) shall be extended beyond 15 calendar days up to a period of 90 additional calendar days. Determinations made under this paragraph may be reviewed by the head of such agency and, where appropriate, subsequent determinations may be made whether such danger, emergency or consideration continues to exist and whether an additional extension, not to exceed 90 calendar days, may be authorized.*

*"(3) The authority to make designations under paragraphs (1)(B) and (1)(C) and to make determinations pursuant to paragraphs (2)(B) and (7) of subsection (b) and paragraph (2) of this subsection may not be delegated, except that, with respect to the Executive Office of the President, the President may delegate his authority under such paragraph (7) to an officer in such Executive Office. No determination under this section may be made solely or principally for the comfort or convenience of the officer or employee.*

*"(4) Notification of each designation or determination made under paragraphs (1)(B), (1)(C), (2)(B), and (7) of subsection (b) and paragraph (2) of this subsection, including the name and title of the officer or employee affected, the reason for any such determination under such paragraph (7), and the expected duration of the authorization, shall be transmitted promptly to the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate.*

*"(e) As used in this section—*

*"(1) the term 'passenger carrier' means a passenger motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, ship, or other similar means of transportation*

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that is owned or leased by the United States Government and

(2) the term "executive agency" has the meaning given by section 105 of this title and includes any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government-controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President) and the Smithsonian Institution; any independent regulatory agency or any nonappropriated fund instrumentality.

SE. 2 (a) Title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out section 2637 thereof, and

(2) in the table of contents of chapter 157 thereof, by striking out the item pertaining to section 2637.

(b) Section 636 a-5 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2396 a-5) is amended by striking out "without regard to the limitations contained in section 5 of Public Law 63-127 as amended (31 U.S.C. 6382 a-2) and section 201 of Public Law 85-468, 31 U.S.C. 636;

(c) Section 48 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2585) is amended by striking out "without regard to the limitations contained in section 78 of title 5 of the United States Code";

(d) Section 11 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2678) is repealed;

(e) Section 8 a(1) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403) is amended by striking out "transportation of officers and employees of the Agency in Government-owned automotive equipment between their domiciles and places of employment where such personnel are engaged in work which makes such transportation necessary and transportation in such equipment" and inserting in lieu thereof "transportation in Government automotive equipment";

(f) Section 661 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking out subsection (e).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Brooks] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. Horton] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Brooks].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3614 is a bipartisan effort which establishes consistent and practical limitations on the use of Government vehicles by the executive branch.

Mr. Speaker, with a few exceptions, all Government employees are responsible for providing their own means of transportation between their home and place of employment, meaning any location where official duties are performed. Since enactment of the 1946 act regulating Government-fur-

nished transportation, however, agencies have been inventive in their attempts to circumvent the law.

In 1983, I asked the Comptroller General to review legal memoranda of two agencies to determine whether their interpretations of this act authorizing home-to-work transportation for a number of employees, were in fact consistent with the law. The resulting decision by the Comptroller General clearly states that current law contains "A clear prohibition which cannot be waived or modified by agency heads through regulations or otherwise." A 1985 survey, however, found that at least 128 Government employees were using Government vehicles for transportation between their homes and work—at least 79 illegally.

H.R. 3614 would restrict the use of Government vehicles to official purposes only. It authorizes home-to-work transportation only for specified Government employees, together with a limited number of discretionary authorizations provided to the President. It also establishes appropriate procedures should an agency head find that a clear and present danger, an emergency, or similarly compelling operational considerations make such transportation essential on a temporary basis. All other employees are responsible for providing their own means of transportation between their homes and places where official duties are performed. The intent is to authorize Government officials and employees who are at their place of employment to use a Government car when required for transportation to another location on official business. Any use of a Government vehicle to pick up a Government official or employee at his or her home and transport that person to a place where official duties are performed is prohibited.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of fiscal austerity, legislation is needed to provide clear congressional guidance which will prevent future waste of Government funds. This bill could actually save more than one-half million dollars annually by eliminating current agency practice permitting the use of Government vehicles for home-to-work transportation.

The administration provided the first draft of legislation on this issue and is supporting this effort. I urge Members to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, home-to-office transportation for Government officials is an easy target for demagoguery. Obviously, taxpayers' money shouldn't be spent for chauffeuring to and from work every official who wants to look like Mr. Big.

There is a serious side to the subject, too, however, and H.R. 3614 focuses on it. Major corporations frequently provide home-to-office transportation for their top executives. They don't do

this out of the goodness of their hearts. They do it because those top executives are critical to the operation of the companies, and by extending the useful work-hours of the highest managers, the companies are helping themselves. As fiduciaries of the taxpayers, we should do no less with regard to top executives of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, the question of which officials merit this service has been batted around, usually behind closed doors, for a long time. Current law is extremely restrictive, but practice has been far different. There is no telling how many officials received this transportation before the subject came to public light in the last few years. Even after the General Accounting Office issued an opinion in 1983 taking a strict interpretation of the law, agencies recently told GAO that 128 officials in the United States were receiving this service. And we shouldn't be surprised by this situation. GAO and agency opinions on this matter have been varied and conflicting for years; no one can really tell who is entitled to the transportation and who isn't.

The bill which is before us today would provide the first clear, concise guidance ever given on the subject of home-to-office transportation. It would cut the number of named officials to less than half the number of officials who now receive it, and would allow additional employees to get it only on the basis of specific reasons, and for many, only after the Congress is notified. As the ranking minority member of the committee to which those notifications would be referred, I pledge to keep an eagle eye on them to ensure that this privilege is not abused.

Mr. Speaker, I want to note specially that our chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Brooks], has gone out of his way to avoid making a political issue of this subject. He has approached matters in a fair but tough way, giving the administration proposal careful thought and working it into a good piece of legislation that we can be proud of. The administration has recognized this responsible effort by giving its support to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have participated in the writing of H.R. 3614 and as cosponsor of the measure. I urge my colleagues to endorse it.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Brooks] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3614, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

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A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BROOKS Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the two bills just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

## MASSIVE DRUG TESTING IS AN UNREASONABLE "SEARCH AND SEIZURE"

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matters.)

Mr. HOYER Mr. Speaker, the report issued yesterday by the President's Commission on Organized Crime calling for a complete national resolve to fight drug use is a welcome one.

It is clear that we are not winning the battle to prevent drugs from entering our country. We are not reducing drug sales on our streets. And, most importantly, we are not keeping drugs away from our children.

There are Americans who abhor the crime caused by drugs, but condone their "private" use. We have to change our national outlook on this problem. The people who are using illicit drugs must recognize that their patronage contributes to organized crime organizations and spreads the cancer of drug-caused crime across our Nation's cities.

Many of the Organized Crime Commission's suggestions for combatting the drug problem are welcome, including increased prosecutions, increased drug education, and increased funding for drug enforcement agencies.

What is not welcome is the call to test all Federal employees for drug use.

A fundamental tenet of our society is embodied in the fourth amendment protection against unreasonable searches and seizures. Massive drug testing is clearly a violation of that right.

There is no evidence that Federal employees are as a group drug users. A testing program would only have the effect of demoralizing the work force, wasting money and testing literally millions of people.

Secretary Shultz indicated in the strongest of terms his refusal to take a polygraph exam. It would be interesting to see his response to the request to submit to a urinalysis test.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE,

Washington, DC, March 4, 1986.

HON. RONALD REAGAN,  
President of the United States,  
The White House, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: If a prize were created for the most idiotic recommendation of

a Presidential Commission, the recommendation of the President's Commission on Organized Crime that all Federal workers be subject to drug tests would surely be the winner.

All of us want to rid American society of the scourge of dangerous drugs. We know that they destroy lives and enervate gangsters. Yet that is not the point.

The recommendation of the National Commission on Organized Crime that all Federal employees be subject to drug testing is an embarrassment to all who are concerned about an efficient and effective Federal workforce. It reflects a basic ignorance of government management, civil liberties and drug testing technology.

Does the Commission have evidence that Federal employees are engaged in organized crime? Is the bureaucracy a hotbed of mob activity? If so, the Commission should promptly come forward with its evidence. If not, the Commission should have stayed within its charter rather than proposing policies to demoralize the workforce.

The foolishness of the Commission's approach is demonstrated by the fact that no one is proposing testing for off duty use of the two most addictive and destructive drugs known to society—alcohol and tobacco. The Surgeon General has documented that cigarette smoking results in greater illness and use of sick leave. We all know what a hang-over can do to work performance. If we are looking for off duty conduct which interferes with on the job performance, cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption might be candidates. Still, prohibiting Federal workers from smoking or drinking off duty would be abhorrent to me and most Americans.

Widespread drug testing would be bad management even if urinalysis were accurate. It is not. The relatively cheap drug store urinalysis kits where chemicals are inserted into a vial of urine produce high proportions of false negatives and false positives. Only highly expensive laboratory tests have a high degree of reliability. With a \$200 billion deficit and a strong policy embodied in Gramm-Rudman to reduce that deficit, we cannot afford to spend the hundreds of millions of dollars it would take to give reliable tests to all Federal workers. And the Commission has not provided any justification for this sort of massive new Federal program.

Urinalysis tests are, not surprisingly, much more accurate for drugs which leave high concentrations of residue in the body, such as marijuana, and not very accurate for hallucinogens and designer drugs. Yet it is this latter group of drugs which is likely to have a much greater work impact. It is also this latter group which is more appropriately the target of major government intervention. So, drug testing poorly serves the policy of ridding society of its most dangerous drugs.

To clear the air and reassure the Federal workforce, I urge you to publicly repudiate this stupid proposal.

With kind regards

Sincerely,

PATRICIA SCHROEDER,  
Chairwoman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McEWEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. McEWEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ALEXANDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ALEXANDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ADDABBO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ADDABBO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

## AMENDMENT TO THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO THE HOUSE AMENDMENT TO THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3128

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GRAY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania Mr. Speaker, anticipation of action by the House on amendments to the pending reconciliation package, am submitting for printing in the Record, following amendment to the measure as follows:

Amendment to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3128—

In section 4016 insert "or seasonal pension" after "adjustment in frequency" and insert "adjustment or" after "salary unless such".

In subparagraph (F)(ii) of paragraph (C) of section 204(b) of the Magnuson Fish Conservation and Management Act as proposed to be amended by section 6021, strike out "from such nations".

In subsection (b)(2)(B) of section 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act as proposed to be amended by section 6044, strike out "environmental" and insert "environment".

In section 3A of the National Ocean Policy Planning Act of 1978 as proposed to be amended by section 6072, strike out—

(1) amend subparagraph (B) of subject (b)(2) to read as follows:

"(B) be headed by a director who shall (i) be appointed by the Administrator; (ii) serve as the Chair of the Board; and (iii) be the spokesperson for the program."

(2) insert a quotation mark and a period after the period at the end of subparagraph (D) of subsection (b)(2); and

(3) strike out paragraph (3) of subject (c).

In section 6085—

(1) insert "and duties" after "functions" the long title of the Act of August 6, 19 cited in such section; and

(2) strike out "or subdivision thereof" and insert "or subdivision thereof," paragraph (2).

In section 8003, amend the first sentence of the proposed section 8(g)(2) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to read as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall deposit into separate account in the Treasury of the United States all bonuses, rents, and royalties, and other revenues (derived from a bidding system authorized under subsection (a)(1)), excluding Federal income and windfall profit taxes, derived from any lessee.

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the settlement is being worked out. To avoid the time and expense of that exercise, however, the parties all agreed to extend the statute of limitations 1 year and the House passed H.R. 3851 last December to reflect that agreement. I commend the work of all the parties to reach this agreement, and urge expeditious passage of the legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendments to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 3851) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE NEBRASKA GAME AND PARKS COMMISSION

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to Calendar Order No. 510, S. 360, dealing with the Nebraska Game and Park Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 360) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey, without consideration, to the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, approximately 180 acres of land within the Nebraska National Forest to be used for the purposes of expanding the Chadron State Park, Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

That, subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission all right, title, and interest of the United States in approximately 173 acres of National Forest System land in Dawes County, Nebraska, as depicted on a Department of Agriculture Forest Service map entitled "Land Conveyance, Nebraska National Forest", dated October 1985. The map and legal description of the land conveyed by this Act shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. The conveyance made pursuant to section 1 shall reserve to the United States all gas, oil, coal, and other mineral deposits as may be found in the lands conveyed by this Act. The Secretary shall provide that title to the lands conveyed shall revert in the United States upon failure of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to use the land as part of the Chadron State Park, Nebraska.

Sec. 3. The lands shall be conveyed without consideration except that the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission shall bear all reasonable costs of administration, survey and appraisal incident to such conveyance as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey, without consideration, to the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, approximately 173 acres of land within the Nebraska National Forest to be used for the purposes of expanding the Chadron State Park, Nebraska."

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 2453.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2453) entitled "An Act to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to increase the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1985, 1986 and 1987 for commodity distribution and for other purposes," and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and agree to the conference requested by the House and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and, the Presiding Officer (Mr. BOSCHWITZ), appointed Mr. HATCH, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HAWKINS, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. MATSUNAGA conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### ORDER TO HOLD H.R. 3614 AT THE DESK

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that once the Senate receives from the House H.R. 3614, to restrict the use of Federal Government vehicles for transportation of officers and employees, it be held at the desk pending further disposition.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Saunders, one of his Secretaries.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND AND IRELAND ASSISTANCE ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 118

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with accompanying papers, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed legislation, entitled the "Northern Ireland and Ireland Assistance Act of 1986" to provide support of the United States to the Anglo-Irish Agreement on Northern Ireland.

This legislative proposal calls for a five-year program of \$250,000,000 that would be taken from a number of existing economic programs including Housing Guarantees and the Private Sector Revolving Fund, which are administered by the Agency for International Development, the investment insurance program of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the Trade and Development Program.

In addition, the authorization of \$20 million for the Economic Support Fund for 1987 is proposed, which will be within the total amount for that fund currently requested in the 1987 Budget. This would provide a cash contribution to an international economic development fund for Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland under the auspices of the Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Council. A supplemental appropriation request for 1986 for an initial contribution to this Anglo-Irish fund is concurrently being transmitted to the Congress.

I urge the Congress to act without delay on this important legislation. I am confident our efforts, together with those of the Governments of the United Kingdom and Ireland, will help to promote economic and social development in Ireland, thereby constructing a durable framework that would provide a promise of peace for the people of Northern Ireland.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1986.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-2593. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to